Revenue Survey and Inam.

19. Original survey work was done in 2 inam villages comprising an area of 2,191 acres, and classification was carried out in 3 inam villages as also in respect of nearly 8,450 acres in the Devanhalli Taluk and the Closepet Sub-Taluk. Re-survey operations were completed in 242 villages and re-classification of water supply to wet and garden lands in 434 villages.

20. In the Inam Department, 4 land inams and one ready money inam were confirmed and 7 whole inam villages, 16 minor land inams and one cash inam were revised.

3.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

21. The following eight Regulations were passed into law after receiving the assent of His Highness the Maharaja :—

(1) The Indian Soldiers' Litigation Regulation (No. VI of 1915),

(2) A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906 (No. VII of 1915),

(3) A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906 (No. VIII of 1915),

(4) A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883 (No. IX of 1915),

(5) The Mysore Lunacy Regulation (No. I of 1916),

(6) A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888 (No. II of 1916),

(7) A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906 (No. III of 1916), and

(8) A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900 (No. IV of 1916).

Rules and notifications under several enactments in operation were also issued during the year.

Judicial.

22. There was an increase of 16·53 per cent in the amount of civil litigation in the State and this was contributed by all the three divisions. The number of offences dealt with by the courts rose from 17,859 in 1914-15 to 20,159, the percentage of increase being 12·87. Practically the whole of this increase occurred in the Bangalore Division.

23. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases reported and pending rose from 23·9 in 1914-15 to 31·8, and the percentage of convictions to cases decided was 78·8 as against 70·4 in the preceding year. The value of the property recovered was Rs. 98,459 or 43·5 per cent of the value of property alleged to have been lost. The percentage of recovery was especially high in the Mysore City, Kolar District and the French-Rocks Circle. *Police.*

24. During the year the office of the Military Secretary was abolished. The command of the Imperial Service Transport Corps and the control of the Amrut Mahal Department, the Kunigal Stud Farm and the Hessarghatta Grass Farm have been transferred to the Chief Commandant, while the Government House establishments have been placed under the control of the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. *Military.*

With a view to increasing the attractions of military service in the State, a scheme for the grant of lands on concessionary terms to members of the force has been framed and is under the consideration of Government. Portions of the Mysore Military Regulation were made applicable to the Local Service Regiment and the Mysore Infantry. Revised leave rules for the Infantry were also sanctioned during the year.

25. Rains being timely and well distributed, the supply of grass and water was sufficient and the cattle of the department were generally healthy. There was an outbreak of rinderpest in the Kadur Range, but timely measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The net receipts of the department were about Rs. 48,900 and the expenditure Rs. 34,400. The stock on 30th June 1916 consisted of 7,942 head of cattle. *Amrut Mahal.*

26. Kunigal stud bred horses were sent to Poona and Bombay for sale by public auction and fetched good prices. *Kunigal Stud Farm.*

27. The total number of patients treated was 1,790,978 as against 1,625,791 in the previous year. Of these, 11,955 were in-patients. One hundred and thirty-five midwives were employed in the several institutions as against 129 in 1914-15 and the number of labour cases conducted by them was 9,170 as against 8,676 in the previous year. The special hospitals and maternities continued to be popular and useful. *Medical.*

28. The recorded birth and death rates for the year were 20·25 and 15·25 per mille of population, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 19·74 and *Public Health.*

16·69. There was a decrease in the mortality, particularly that due to small-pox and plague. The total number of vaccinations performed was 101,892 as against 112,185 in the preceding year.

Prisons and Jails.

29. There were 1,349 prisoners in the jails and lock-ups in the State at the beginning of the year. The new admissions were 10,256, the number discharged was 10,380 leaving a balance of 1,225 persons at the end of the year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,06,237 and the net cost of maintenance worked out to an average of Rs. 72 per head, or Rs. 6 less than in the previous year.

4.—PROGRESS, MORAL AND MATERIAL.

Education.

30. The Central College was affiliated to the Madras University in Group III (History) of the Intermediate course with a view to provide seats for the larger number of School Final candidates that sought admission to the college. Application was also made to the University for the affiliation of the college in Mathematics for the B.A. Honours course. Three State, two Damodardas and two loan scholarships in foreign countries were granted during the year, the subjects of study chosen being Organic Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Paper Manufacture, Accountancy, Botany, Electrical Engineering and Systems of Education. Special scholarships of Rs. 50 each were awarded to two students of the Indian Institute of Science for post-graduate study in Electrical Technology. Scholarships for the study of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and leather tanning and one scholarship for the study of Unani system of medicine in Delhi were also sanctioned.

31. Kannada High Schools were started at Dodballapur, Hole-Narsipur and Tirthahalli. The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board was reconstituted and the rules of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination were revised. English education in rural areas was encouraged by grants-in-aid, which were sanctioned in the case of 15 schools.

32. Female education continued to make steady progress. The number of institutions for girls increased from 475 to 525 and the total number of girls under instruction from 37,882 to 41,035.

33. The scheme of practical instruction sanctioned by Government was introduced in 72 centres in different